

Chaco Culture National Historical Park

Foundation
For Planning and Management

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Chaco Culture National Historical Park Foundation for Planning and Management

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Chaco Culture National Historical Park Foundation for Planning and Management

Introduction

Every park needs a formal statement of its core mission to provide basic guidance for all the decisions to be made about the park—a foundation for planning and management. As Chaco Culture National Historical Park begins planning for its future, it is imperative that park management, staff, and stakeholders have a shared understanding of what is most important about the park, as identified in the purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and other important resources and values statements. It is also important to identify special mandates and agreements that provide sideboards to planning and management in the park. The foundation statement is the first step in National Park Service general management planning or in other planning efforts, such as resource stewardship plans and carrying capacity studies, and it helps ensure that planning and management activities stay focused on the park's mission.

Park purpose statements reaffirm the reasons for which Chaco Culture National Historical Park was set aside as a unit of the national park system and provide the foundation for the park's management and use. These purpose statements are based on the park's legislation and legislative history and National Park Service policies.

Park significance statements capture the essence of the national park's importance to our country's natural and cultural heritage. Significance statements do not inventory park resources; rather, they describe the national park's distinctiveness and help to place the park within its regional, national, and international contexts. Significance statements answer questions such as why are the resources in Chaco Culture National Historical Park distinct and why do they warrant national park designation? What do they contribute to our cultural and/or natural heritage? Defining the park's significance helps managers make decisions that preserve the resources and values necessary to accomplish the national monument's purpose.

Fundamental resources and values are the most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to the public about Chaco Culture National Historical Park and warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. They may include systems, processes, features, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other resources and values in the park.

Other important resources and values may have particular importance that warrants special consideration during general management or other park planning, even though they do not contribute directly to the purpose and significance of the park.

Special mandates are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply to the park. They are mandated by Congress or by signed agreements with other entities. They are specific to the park, and are not an inventory of all the laws applicable to the national park system.

Purpose

The purpose of Chaco Culture National Historical Park (Chaco Culture NHP) is to:

Recognize and preserve the archeological resources associated with the prehistoric Chacoan culture in the San Juan Basin, and surrounding area;

Preserve and interpret these resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of present and future generations;

Facilitate research activities associated with these resources; and,

Facilitate and cooperate in the protection, preservation, maintenance, and administration of the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites to further preserve, interpret, and research Chacoan culture.



Significance

More than 10,000 years of human activity is preserved in Chaco Canyon. The Chaco civilization, which flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries, created remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, art, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy.

Fundamental resources and values

- At least 4,000 sites within Chaco Culture National Historical Park document 10,000 years of continuous use.
- The salient remains of the Chacoan culture include:
 - Architecture
 - monumental masonry and earthen structures which include great houses such as Pueblo Bonito
 - ceremonial structures
 - habitation and community structures
 - Petroglyphs, pictographs, and historic inscriptions
 - Cultural landscapes – The cultural landscapes at Chaco Canyon reflect human adaptation and use of natural resources expressed in the way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land uses, systems of circulation, and the types of structures that were built by the Chacoans. The character of the Chacoan cultural landscapes is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by uses such as agriculture and hunting that reflect cultural values and traditions.
 - Ethnographic resources – Ethnographic resources at Chaco Canyon are those landscapes, objects, plants and animals, and sites and structures, such as Fajada Butte, that are part of the cultural systems or ways of life of the Indian tribes associated with the park.

Chaco Canyon was the cultural center for a system of communities linked by an extensive road and trading network within a 40,000 square-mile region. The extent of Chacoan influence was recognized by Congress when it created the Chacoan Archeological Protection site system that is collaboratively protected and preserved by the National Park Service, tribal governments, and other agencies. Its global significance was recognized when Chaco Canyon was designated as a World Heritage site in 1987.

Fundamental resources and values

- Road and communications systems such as signaling stations.
- Evidence of trade through objects such as shells and lithic artifacts.
- Diffusion of cultural ideas and designs across space, and their persistence through time, that are documented by archeological research and the testimony of living descendants of the Chacoans.
- Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites.

- Regional scale of the Chacoan culture system.
- The geographic setting that limited, shaped, and enabled the cultural expression achieved by the Chaco people.
- The social complexity – ceremonies, icons, community, and monumental scope – of the Chacoan culture that is revealed through the great houses.

Other important resources and values

- Other Chacoan outlier sites (those sites related to Chaco but not identified in the 1980 and 1995 legislation).

The monumental structures known as Chacoan “great houses” are among the best preserved, largest, and most complex buildings constructed in North America until the late 19th century. In addition, several sites found within the park are formally recognized as archeological “type sites” by the scientific community.

Fundamental resources and values

- Planned, engineered, designed and constructed masonry great houses such as Pueblo Bonito, Chetro Ketl, Peñasco Blanco, and others, both excavated and unexcavated.
- Type sites are often the first or foundational site discovered about the culture they represent. They contain artifacts, found in association with one another, that are representative or typical of that culture. Type sites such as Shabik’eshchee (Basketmaker III) are found at Chaco Canyon.
- Preservation of the original fabric of great houses and other site types for continued research, continued Indian tribe use, and continued education.



Since the 1880s, scientific research in the park has yielded a systematic record of the environment and lifeways of the region's former inhabitants. This research has resulted in a valuable collection of millions of objects, records, and samples that are curated to further scientific inquiry, public education, and preservation of shared heritage. Research through time continues to reveal connections between Chacoan civilization and present-day cultures.

Fundamental resources and values

- The Chaco collection of archival materials (including: scholarly reports, unpublished manuscripts, oral histories, historic photographs, and the park's archeological holdings).
- The Chaco museum collection, including complete prehistoric ceramic vessels, stone projectile points, bone tools, ground stone tools, prehistoric construction beams, and a wide variety of effigies and ornaments, as well as bulk collections of ceramics, lithic artifacts, fauna, soil, and pollen samples).
- Chaco museum collections held by other institutions.
- The ability to continue to contribute to the existing knowledge base related to the Chacoan civilization.

Other resources and values

- Partnerships with research institutions that hold Chacoan-related collections and manuscripts such as University of New Mexico, School of American Research, American Museum of Natural History, and Smithsonian Institution.

Present-day Indian tribes, some of whom are descended from the Chacoans, refer to Chaco Canyon and its features in their traditional histories and migration stories. Some tribes regard the canyon as sacred ancestral land. The descendants of Chacoan people remain connected and committed to Chaco Canyon through ongoing traditions. Members of at least 25 Indian tribes continue to advise and take an active stewardship role in the park today.

Fundamental resources and values

- Inhabitants of Chaco did not vanish, disappear, or abandon the area. Their descendants are alive and well and living in present day Pueblos and other Indian communities, conducting rituals and ceremonies some of which are derived from Chaco.
- Cultural connections between the Chacoan people and modern Indian tribes that provide visitors with a unique understanding of continuity of culture, history, spirituality, and ongoing traditional values.

The solitude, natural quiet, remote high desert environment, and minimal park development allow the visitor an unparalleled intimate opportunity to stand amongst the cultural sites and imagine the activity that occurred during the height of the Chacoan occupation. The area is highly valued for its intrinsic spirituality.

Fundamental resources and values

- The physical surroundings that enfold the visitor, conveying both the vast immensity of the San Juan Basin and the dense core of Chacoan culture.
- A century of research that allows the park to bring human stories – and enigmas – to the silent, though awe-inspiring, remnants of human activity placed so deliberately in and around the canyon.
- Intertwined with natural and cultural resources and scenery are opportunities to understand Chaco Canyon through personal experience and enjoyment of its scale and attributes.
- Solitude, natural sounds, sandstone cliffs, natural events, landscape, and remote sites that are integral for visitor understanding of Chaco Canyon.
- The rough, unpaved, primary entrance road and the expanse of undeveloped land surrounding the park boundary help to create a feeling of remoteness which provides for a unique visitor experience.



Chaco's clear sky provides visitors with an opportunity to make astronomical observations and experience the same sky the Chacoans observed and incorporated into their landscape, buildings, and culture. Chaco provides habitat for many wildlife species, such as amphibians, mammals, migrating birds, moths and other insects, and large cats, that depend on dark night skies for existence and ecological processes.

Fundamental resources and values

- The ability to view the seasonal patterns in the dark night sky including the stars, moon, and other celestial bodies – and the sun in the daytime sky.
- Chacoan people constructed buildings, such as Casa Rinconada, and markers, such as the Sun Dagger on Fajada Butte, to align with celestial occurrences, which gives us a sense of the complexity and sophistication of the Chacoan culture.

Chaco Canyon is the one of the cradles of Southwest archeology. Pioneering exploration and study conducted in Chaco Canyon helped shape the discipline and the legal foundations for historic preservation in the United States, and ongoing archeological work continues to advance the profession.

Fundamental resources and values

- Body of knowledge and collections from Chaco Canyon that have resulted from more than 120 years of investigation – examples range from stratigraphy to paleoenvironmental investigations to use of remote sensing on archeological sites.
- The history of Southwest archeology and preservation is linked to Chaco Canyon through historical figures such as Richard Wetherill, George Pepper, Neil Judd, Edgar Lee Hewett, A. E. Douglass, Gordon Vivian, and Jim Judge.
- Chaco is the laboratory for developing and testing archeological and preservation methods and techniques. The history of the archeology in Chaco Canyon shaped and mirrors the development of American archeological method and theory and is still developing.

Other important resources and values

- Partnership with University of New Mexico (see above).

As one of the rare protected natural areas in the San Juan Basin, the park serves as a reference site for ecological and geomorphic processes and offers opportunities to conserve the region's biodiversity and monitor its environmental quality.

Fundamental resources and values

- The park is the largest area closed to grazing in the New Mexico portion of the Colorado Plateau. As such it serves as an ecological reference site for plant community and soil recovery. Many of these recovered plant species were used by the Chacoans and continue to be used today.
- Chaco Wash is one of the least impacted ephemeral riparian systems in the San Juan Basin.
- Chacoans used natural hydrological processes and flows coupled with landscape manipulation to provide water for their uses.

Other resources and values

- Research on the newly established elk herd at Chaco Canyon is providing new information on the population dynamics and impacts of large wild ungulates in arid ecosystems.
- Cryptogamic soils (microbiotic crusts) are important natural resources.
- The role of prairie dog colonies is important to the ecosystem of the canyon.
- The park harbors species of federal, state, and county management concern.
- Unpolluted air is an important aspect of the biotic landscape.
- Microclimates (seeps, piñon-juniper margins, etc.), and habitat edges contribute to greater biodiversity.
- Wilderness values are preserved by limited visitor access to the backcountry.
- Paleontological resources are present in and near Chaco Canyon.



Primary Interpretive Themes

A — Chaco's monumental architecture — intentionally designed and astronomically aligned — along with the culture's radiating system of influence over a regional network of communities provide evidence that Chaco served as the ceremonial, social, and political center of a civilization of great complexity and sophistication that contributes to our appreciation of ancient cultures.

B — Present-day Indigenous communities (Pueblos, Hopi, Navajo, and others) maintain their connections to Chaco Canyon and its culture through traditions, stories, and ceremonies — and regard Chaco and all such places as important to their enduring spiritual beliefs, cultural identities, and senses of place in the world.

C — The remote location of Chaco Culture National Historical Park offers rare opportunities to ponder the relationships between people and complex natural environments and cultural landscapes that can evoke a sense of mystery and invite personal discovery.

D — Chaco is a focal point for understanding continuing controversies that surround the study of ancient cultural sites — from seeing excavations as looting or grave robbing to seeing them as advancing scientific knowledge; all speak to the wide range of perspectives, ethics, and responsibilities inherent in the desire to learn about, and learn from, the past.

Special Mandates

Land Acquisition and Cooperative Agreements

Authority: Public Law 96-550 Sec. 504 (c) (1) and (c) (2); Public Law 104-11 Sec. 4

Public Law 96-550 indicates that “The Secretary of the Interior shall seek to enter into cooperative agreements with the owners, including the beneficial owners, of the properties located in whole or in part within the park or the archeological protection sites. The purposes of such agreements shall be to protect, preserve, maintain, and administer the archeological resources and associated site regardless of whether title to the property or site is vested in the United States.” The subsequent Public Law 104-11 amends this section by indicating that the Secretary will seek to use a combination of land acquisition and cooperative agreements to accomplish archeological resource protection on those sites that remain in private ownership.

These sections in Public Law 96-550 and 104-11 are interpreted to mean that the park will enter into cooperative agreements with landowners as the opportunity arises or as needed to protect Chacoan-related resources within or immediately adjacent to the park or at the outlying archeological protection sites named in the legislation. However, the legislation does not require the Secretary or the National Park Service to actively pursue these agreements.

Public Law 96-550 does mandate that “The Secretary shall acquire fee title to any such private property only if necessary to prevent direct and material damage to, or destruction of, Chaco Cultural resources and no cooperative agreement with the owner of the private property interest can be effected.” Thus, if Chaco-related resources are threatened with destruction in areas outlined in the Act, the National Park Service would be required to seek protection through land acquisition.

Surface Protection

Authority: PL 96-550 Sec. 506 (c)

Activities are not permitted on the upper surface of the archeological protection sites that would endanger their cultural values. For purposes of this mandate, upper surface is considered to be a depth of 20 meters below ground level. However, this mandate does not exclude or prevent exploration and development of subsurface oil and gas, mineral, and coal resources from outside the sites which does not affect the upper surface of the sites.

Ongoing Research and Database

Authority: PL 96-550 Sec. 507 (a) (b)

The Secretary is directed to conduct further research and data gathering activities related to Chaco culture. To this end, the Secretary is authorized and encouraged to establish a committee composed of professional archeologists and others with related professional expertise including a designee of the New Mexico Governor to provide advise related to surveying, excavation, curation, interpretation, protection, and management of the cultural resources of the park and archeological protection sites.

Additionally, the Division of Cultural Research of the Southwest Cultural Resources Center of the National Park Service will be responsible for development of a computer-generated database of the San Juan Basin that will assist Federal and private groups involved in the preservation, management, and development of the resources of the basin.

Notice of Federal Undertakings

Authority: PL 96-550 Sec. 507 (c)

The head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a federal undertaking with respect to lands and waters in the Chaco Archeological Protection Sites is required to provide the Secretary of Interior with a reasonable opportunity to comment in writing on the undertaking and its effects on these sites. Additionally, the federal agency is required to seriously consider these comments.

Assistance to the Navajo Nation

Authority: Public Law 104-11 Sec. 5

The Secretary, through the Director of the National Park Service, will assist in the management and protection of those Chaco Archeological Protection Sites located on land under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement to assist the Navajo Nation in site planning, resource protection, interpretation, and resource management actions. This assistance will include helping to develop a Navajo facility to help interested individuals appreciate the Chacoan Archeological Protection Sites.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

	1. Chaco Through Time
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 4,000 sites within Chaco Culture National Historical Park document 10,000 years of continuous use. The salient remains of the Chacoan culture include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> monumental and earthen structures which include great houses such as Pueblo Bonito ceremonial structures habitation and community structures Petroglyphs, pictographs, and historic inscriptions. Cultural landscapes – The cultural landscapes at Chaco Canyon reflect human adaptation and use of natural resources expressed in the way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land uses, systems of circulation, and the types of structures that were built by the Chacoans. The character of the Chacoan cultural landscapes is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by uses such as agriculture and hunting that reflect cultural values and traditions. Ethnographic resources – Ethnographic resources at Chaco Canyon are those landscapes, objects, plants and animals, and sites and structures, such as Fajada Butte, that are part of the cultural systems or ways of life of the Indian tribes associated with the park.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10,000 years of human activity is preserved in and near Chaco Canyon. The Chaco civilization, which flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries, created remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, art, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is not a consensus on the value of preserving resources. Current and future increased land use, development, and habitation around the park puts pressure on park resources. Pressure to pave the entrance road and resulting increase in visitation could alter the current state of resources in the canyon. The cultural landscape around Chaco is changing and evolving; there is less isolation (e.g., possible oil and gas development, transmission lines, cell towers, other energy development). Vandalism and natural degradation of petroglyphs, pictographs, and historic inscriptions are concerns.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are not adequate personnel to monitor and protect resources from vandalism. <p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site stewardship gives interested parties the opportunity to help preserve resources. • Expanded research opportunities can add to our knowledge of habitation and use of Chaco through time.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the cultural landscape are occurring based on natural processes and human activities. • The regional population around Chaco is increasing as more infrastructure and homesite leases are developed on land surrounding the park, as well as similar development on surrounding detached units. • Energy development occurring in the region impacts park resources.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbors/local communities are interested in both the tourism benefits of Chaco and improving access to the park. • The larger community is interested in increase in visitation and tourism. • Scientific communities maintain a strong interest in Chaco as a laboratory for research and studies. • The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is interested in resources and Section 106 compliance. • Indian tribes claim cultural affiliation to Chaco Canyon and the surrounding region. • Other federal agencies (Bureau of Land Management [BLM], USDA Forest Service) have responsibility for lands and resources surrounding the park.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CRF 1971 • Executive Order 13007: May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites • Executive Order 13175: November 6, 2000, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments • Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • National Park Service's Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28, 1998) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapter 5
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites and cultural landscapes are preserved, protected, and receive appropriate treatments to achieve desired conditions and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment. • The cultural landscapes in the parks should reflect the complexity of 10,000 years of human use. • Law enforcement staff is adequate to provide resource protection in all parts of park.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build constituencies; hold public scoping and "listening sessions." • Mitigate effects of potential changes to cultural landscapes. • Initiate land exchanges to protect park resources. • Implement carrying capacity study. • Maintain partnerships through Interagency Management Group and others.
Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Management Plan • Resource Management Plan • Land Protection Plan • Interagency Management Group • Superintendent's Compendium • Research Plan
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscape inventory, evaluation, and report • Ethnographic Resource Study (Lifeways Study) • Preservation Plan • Chaco-specific detailed Visitor Use Study • Carrying Capacity Study
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess ancient cultural landscapes; how to categorize components. • Research archives and map existing features that represent the historic landscape in downtown Chaco. • Inventory and evaluate the pre-1900 Navajo occupation of the region. • Understand local community trends/population growth around park. • Conduct socioeconomic study.

	2. Center of Culture
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road and communications systems such as signaling stations. • Evidence of trade through objects such as objects, shells, and lithic artifacts. • Diffusion of cultural ideas and designs across space, and their persistence through time, that are documented by archeological research and the testimony of living descendants of the Chacoans. • Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites. • Regional scale of the Chacoan culture system. • The geographic setting that limited, shaped, and enabled the cultural expression achieved by the Chaco people. • The social complexity – ceremonies, icons, community, and monumental scope – of the Chacoan culture that is revealed through the great houses.
Other Important Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Chacoan outlier sites (those sites related to Chaco but not identified in the 1980 and 1995 legislation).
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaco Canyon was the cultural center for a system of communities linked by an extensive road and trading network within a 40,000 square-mile region. • The extent of Chacoan influence was recognized by Congress when it created the Chacoan Archeological Protection site system that is collaboratively protected and preserved by the National Park Service, tribal governments, and other agencies. • Its global significance was recognized when Chaco Canyon was designated as a World Heritage site in 1987.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Juan County may pave entrance road, resulting in an increase in numbers and types of visitation (e.g., more tour and school buses), thus impacting resources and visitor experience. • Oil and gas exploration and development in the San Juan Basin has the potential to negatively impact some of the designated and other Chacoan outlier sites that may not be protected by federal laws. • Population growth in the region has potential impacts on resources and visitor experience. • Visibility and viewshed is decreasing because air quality in the basin is degrading. • The park has limited ability to affect development on surrounding Navajo Nation tribal land. • The park has limited ability to affect loss of resources outside park.

	<p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park can continue to partner with national and international institutions and organizations, such as Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia (INAH) and Getty Conservation Institute and others, on sharing resources management, preservation, and interpretation projects. • The park can partner with other World Heritage sites to develop world-wide appreciation for Chaco's significance. • Partnerships with agencies and non-government organizations can be formed. • The NPS should continue site stewardship program throughout the region.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional population around Chaco is increasing as more infrastructure and homesite leases are developed on land surrounding the park, as well as similar development on surrounding detached units. • Oil and gas development around park and region may impact resources. • Visitation may increase if the entrance road is paved. • There is flat or reduced funding for preservation and protection, especially for the outlier sites.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbors/local communities are interested in both the tourism benefits of Chaco and improving access to the park. • The larger community is interested in increase in visitation and tourism to the "center" of regional prehistoric culture. • Scientific communities maintain a strong interest in Chaco as a laboratory for research and studies for resources within the park and at outliers. • The SHPO is interested in resources and Section 106 compliance.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996) • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CRF 1971 • Executive Order 13007, May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites • Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • National Park Service's Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28, 1998) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapter 5 • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric and historic sites are identified, evaluated, and protected to the greatest extent possible. • Sites, artifacts, and petroglyphs, pictographs, and historic inscriptions are preserved in place. • Prehistoric and historic sites are managed in a manner that sustains their character while meeting visitor needs. • There continues to be good communications between the park and tribes. • Tribal connections to the area are better understood. • Partners and volunteers embrace the mission of NPS and help accomplish the unfunded needs.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and continue the monitoring program for resources that are in danger because of erosion, vandalism, and overuse. • Work more with local communities to protect and preserve sites outside park boundaries. • Expand and develop site stewardship program. • Work with other park units on a regional approach to management and interpretation under Management Excellence (i.e., core operations). • Work with other agencies and industry to minimize impacts of energy development on resources in the park and outside park boundaries.
Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement for Management • Scope of Collections • Research Management Plan • Cultural Resource Preservation Guidance
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying Capacity Study • Updated General Management Plan • Cultural Landscape inventory, evaluation, and report • Land Protection Plan • Joint Management Plan with other agencies
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finish Comprehensive Interpretive Plan. • Complete Management Excellence planning (i.e., core operations).

	3. Architecture
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned, engineered, designed and constructed masonry great houses such as Pueblo Bonito, Chetro Ketl, Peñasco Blanco, and others, both excavated and unexcavated. Archeological type sites are often the first or foundational site discovered about the culture they represent. They contain artifacts, found in association with one another, that are representative or typical of that culture. Type sites such as Shabik'eschee (Basketmaker III) are found at Chaco Canyon. Preservation of the original fabric of great houses and other site types for continued research, continued Indian tribe use, and continued education.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monumental structures known as Chacoan "great houses" are among the best preserved, largest, and most complex buildings constructed in North America until the late 19th century. In addition, several sites found within the park are formally recognized as archeological "type sites" by the scientific community.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in visitors may result in more wear and tear and impact on Chaco Canyon architecture. Moisture and freeze-thaw causes deterioration of structures. Excavated and other exposed structures are gradually and continually deteriorating. Preservation of architectural structures is a both a concern and opportunity. Which of the "ruins" should be left to natural deterioration and which should be preserved for visitation? Both impacts to the structures and safety of visitors and staff need to be taken into consideration.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term preventative treatments, such as preservation and backfilling helps preserve sites. Air pollution may affect archeological preservation. Park is taking a more active role in managing public access.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BLM and USDA Forest Service in the San Juan Basin have the responsibility for managing and protecting some of the Chacoan outlier sites. Surrounding land users are interested in using lands around the park for grazing and small-scale horticulture that may impact prehistoric or historic resources. Non-government organizations have an interest in conserving resources within the San Juan Basin, including cultural resources. San Juan County has an interest in paving County Road 7950 to provide better access to private property, school bus stops, and visitors to the park.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The oil and gas exploration and development industry has an interest in the subsurface fossil fuel resources in the San Juan Basin. • Religious groups have an interest in the spiritual nature of Chaco Canyon and some of the architectural remains (e.g., Casa Rinconada).
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996) • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CRF 1971 • Executive Order 13007, May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites • Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • National Park Service's Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28, 1998) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013) • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapter 5
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric and historic sites are identified, evaluated, and preserved unimpaired to the greatest extent possible. Sites, artifacts, and petroglyphs, pictographs, and historic inscriptions should be preserved in place, as appropriate. • Historic structures are managed in a manner that sustains their character while allowing visitation. • Long-term preventative treatments result in effective preservation.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and expand a monitoring program for resources that are in danger of deterioration because of erosion, vandalism, or visitor use. • Develop appropriate preservation measures that address architectural loss due to erosion, vandalism, and visitation impacts. • Research and test new preservation treatment methods and materials. • Evaluate and assess a long-term historic preservation program and treatments. • Interpret architectural preservation itself.

Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan and Environmental Assessment (1984) provides overall guidance for management of the major preserved architectural structures and includes a 20-year program for stabilization, backfilling, and maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All exposed walls will be stabilized to NPS standards ○ A backfilling program will be instituted to reduce maintenance and preservation workload. ○ Backfilling projects will include design and installation of drainage/erosion control systems, treatment of exposed structural members with preservatives, and use of culturally sterile fill compatible with site soils. ○ Historic structures preservation guides will be prepared for those structures within the 5- and 10-year periods of stabilization.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and evaluate backfill program and define recommendations and best management practices (BMPs). • Trail Management Plan (as it relates to trails through architecture). • Preservation documentation, such as treatment forms, photo documentation, sketches, etc. (QA/QC Plan). • Resource stewardship strategy and site stewardship monitoring of structures. • Project planning (i.e., PMIS). • Updated Cultural Resources Preservation Plan.
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and make sure adequate data are collected on any architectural remains encountered for proposed activities in the park (e.g., facilities, housing, replacing infrastructure, road improvements). • Collected data from outlying areas, including locations as distant as Mesa Verde and Chimney Rock, to help researchers evaluate various prehistoric architectural styles, construction methods, and time periods in and out of the San Juan Basin. • Conduct an architectural component analysis. • Identify additional data and research needs. • Conduct more research on viewshed and line of sight between structures. • Complete an analysis of preservation methods and materials.

	4. Collections Research
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chaco collection of archival materials (including: scholarly reports, unpublished manuscripts, oral histories, historic photographs, and the park's archeological holdings). • The Chaco museum collection, including complete prehistoric ceramic vessels, stone projectile points, bone tools, ground stone tools, prehistoric construction beams, and a wide variety of effigies and ornaments, as well as bulk collections of ceramics, lithic artifacts, fauna, soil, and pollen samples). • Chaco museum collections held by other institutions. • The ability to continue to contribute to the existing knowledge base related to the Chacoan civilization.
Other Important Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with other research institutions that hold Chacoan-related collections and manuscripts such as University of New Mexico, School of American Research, American Museum of Natural History, and Smithsonian Institution.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the 1880s, scientific research in the park has yielded a systematic record of the environment and lifeways of the region's former inhabitants. This research has resulted in a valuable collection of millions of objects, records, and samples that are curated to further scientific inquiry, public education, and preservation of shared heritage. • Research through time continues to reveal connections between Chacoan civilization and present-day cultures. • The value of this collection is as a library (banking information), preserving a body of knowledge (raw data). • Chaco collections have importance to understanding Chaco and also have importance in a much broader context of anthropological models available to learn about human civilization and activity at large. • The collections provide information, through numerous publications and productions, available to the public at large (national and international), which increases the general knowledge about Chaco and provides a catalyst for the desire to visit and preserve Chaco.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people prefer that no research be done on collections and do not want physical collection/excavation activities to occur; they do not want objects removed from their original context and do not want objects stored in facilities. • The potential scientific benefit gained by destructive analysis is greatly increasing with new technology; however, it remains controversial.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections of Chaco materials are scattered around the world, making systematic access to the data and materials difficult. • To some, it is inappropriate to store and study objects in museums and they should be returned to where they were removed. <p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Others see the collections as a legacy and source of information available to all. • Technological developments could help with some issues; Digital Initiative; experimentation in digital documentation.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accessibility to the NPS Chaco collection, through the Hibbins Center will be improved. • Partnership with UVA has improved access to archival materials (Chaco Digital Initiative) housed elsewhere. • Through technology advances there is a trend to assemble the various collections (materials and data) from around the world, improving access to the scattered collections. • Similarly, there is a trend to gather the objects and data at a few central locations; Hibbins Center. • The trend is to repatriate some objects to tribes or control the use of objects, which removes them from general public use and research. • Improved analytical techniques increase the ability to garner more information from existing collections.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum users, museum professionals, scientific community (“ologists”), and universities have an interest in maintaining and preserving museum collections for study. • The general public, writers-researchers, and students and school groups can benefit from archives and collections for educational purposes. • Legislators [redacted] • Indian tribes have an interest in artifacts or records of their cultural history.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapters 4, 6, 8 • National Park Service’s Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director’s Order 28, 1998) • National Park Service’s Museum Collections Management Guideline (Director’s Order 24, 2004) • Cultural Properties Act (Sections 18-6 through 18-6-23, NMSA 1978) • The Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act of 1989 (Sections 18-8-1 through 18-8-8, NMSA 1978) • The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (NPOMA) (16 USC §§ 5901 et seq.) • Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality • Natural Resources Management Guideline, NPS 77 • Museum Properties Act of 1955

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Park Service's <i>Museum Handbook</i>
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribes, research community, NPS, and general public reach an understanding of each others' interests. Scattered collections are returned to Chaco and housed in one location. Creative non-destructive research continues and knowledge about the resources continues to improve. Objects can be enjoyed and valued by the greatest number of people who have interest in these resources.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue consultation with tribes and research groups to attain compromise and understanding. Promote well-reasoned valuable research on resources and disseminate information to the broadest public possible. Utilize technology to make data and materials more accessible to researchers and the public.
Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Plan
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Research Plan
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemble and incorporate results of 2007 Society for American Archaeology (SAA) forum on research in Chaco. Incorporate results of partnership with UVA and Chaco Digital Initiative into research.

	5. Tribal Connections
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhabitants of Chaco did not vanish, disappear, or abandon the area. Their descendants are alive and well and living in present day Pueblos and other Indian communities, conducting rituals and ceremonies some of which are derived from Chaco. • Cultural connections between the Chacoan people and modern Indian tribes that provide visitors with a unique understanding of continuity of culture, history, spirituality, and ongoing traditional values.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present-day Indian tribes, some of whom are descended from the “Chacoans,” refer to Chaco Canyon and its features in their traditional histories and migration stories. • Some tribes regard the canyon as sacred ancestral land. The descendants of Chacoan people remain connected and committed to Chaco Canyon through ongoing traditions. • Members of at least 25 Indian tribes continue to advise and take an active stewardship role in the park today.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflicts between park mandates and traditional tribal values and sensitivities can arise. • The tenets of western science are often in conflict with traditional knowledge and values. • NPS tends to preserve or “freeze” culture or interpret it as static. • Chaco was a complex cultural mix. Today the contemporary tribes reflect a similar mix of tradition and opinion. Sometimes it is difficult to reach a consensus. • Formal government to government meetings vs. informal/social conversations give us different information. One is required by law; both provide valuable information • Some of the information provided by the tribes is very confidential and sensitive.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both NPS and tribes better understand the challenges with which the other deals. • NPS considers tribal views learned through consultation since 1990 in decisions.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian tribes are interested in maintaining continuity and connections to traditional sites. • The public has an interest that information about resources and experience is accurate and appropriate.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996) • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s implementing regulations regarding the “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CRF 1971 • Executive Order 13007, May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites • Executive Order 13175, November 6, 2000, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments • Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 USC 450-451n, 455-458e) • Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • National Park Service's Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28, 1998) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013) • Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapter 5
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seamless, non-confrontational relationship with tribes so that decisions and actions are predictable and open, with respect and understanding of opposing goals and objectives. • Formal government-to-government interactions and conversational/personal communications are more closely aligned.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain long-term relationships with associated Pueblo governments and the Navajo Nation to strengthen connection between the tribes and the park. • Establish, maintain, and improve relationships with park neighbors and allottees. • Build a variety of communication methods; not just formal meetings. • Understand dynamics of multiple tribal points of view and input.
Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaco Consultation Committee
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmatic agreements or memoranda of understanding
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the way the park consults with tribes. • Gather information on who and where: lessees, owners, neighbors near park.

	6. Visitor Experience
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical surroundings that enfold the visitor, conveying both the vast immensity of the San Juan Basin and the dense core of Chacoan culture. • A century of research that allows the park to bring human stories – and enigmas – to the silent, awe-inspiring remnants of human activity placed so deliberately in and around the canyon. • Intertwined with natural and cultural resources and scenery are opportunities to understand Chaco Canyon through personal experience and enjoyment of its scale and attributes. • Solitude, natural sounds, sandstone cliffs, natural events, landscape, and remote sites that are integral for visitor understanding of Chaco Canyon. • The rough, unpaved, primary entrance road and the expanse of undeveloped land surrounding the park boundary help to create a feeling of remoteness that provides for a unique visitor experience.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The solitude, natural quiet, remote high desert environment, and minimal park development allow the visitor an unparalleled intimate opportunity to stand amongst the cultural sites and imagine the activity that occurred during the height of the Chacoan occupation. • The area is highly valued for its intrinsic spirituality.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There could be an increase in visitation and changes in the types of visitation as a result of paving the entrance road and regional growth. • There is a lack of interpretive materials for foreign visitors. • Shifting interests and values may change the type of visitation (e.g., virtual visitation) and result in loss of constituency. • There is a continued decrease of NPS staff, possibly affecting visitor services. • Visitor experience may change from a “one-on-one” experience with the sites to a guided group experience. • Existing infrastructure will not support existing and future visitor needs. • Existing staff is inadequate to provide day-to-day 24-hour level of emergency and law enforcement services. • Increased entrance fees may limit visitation for segments of the population. <p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual visitation allows remote visitors the opportunity to experience the wonders of Chaco (e.g., satellite feed, podcast). • New technology can be incorporated into displays and visitor centers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park can holistically and comprehensively address Americans with Disabilities Act/ Architectural Barriers Act issues in planning. • The park can participate in the Centennial Initiative and gear up for the 2016 celebration.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is less funding and staff for interpretive programs. • Expectations of the public for services and creature comforts are changing. • “Baby-boomers” are changing their outdoor activity patterns. • Visitors have increased interest in scientific and intellectual knowledge. • Tent camping visitation has been variable over the past 5 years. • Adventure travelers are seeking active experiences on other federal lands.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School groups have an interest in visiting and educational opportunities at the park. • Elderhostel groups have an interest in active and educational group trips to the park. • The general public and organizations can participate in field trips/outdoor classroom experience in geology, archeology, architecture, and engineering. • Museum groups have an interest in research potential through curation and collections. • Professional society groups can use the park and outliers as a venue for research and symposia. • The Western National Parks Association (WNPA) has an interest in keeping the bookstore and gift shop stocked with items of interest to visitors. • Friends of Chaco Canyon has an interest in supporting the park financially and with programs to enhance visitor experience.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101) • Architectural Barriers Act (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) • National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1) • National Park Service Concession Management Improvement Act • National Park Service Concessions Policy Act • National Parks Air Tours Management Act • National Parks Overflights Act • National Park Service’s Wilderness Accessibility for Park Visitors Guideline (Director’s Order 40, 2000) • Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq.) • Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations National Park Services • Reference Manual 41, Wilderness Preservation and Management (1999) • National Park Service’s Wilderness Preservation and Management Guideline (Director’s Order 41, 1999) • Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 USC §§ 1131-1136) • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Mexico Night Sky Protection Act (74-12-1 through 74-12-10; NMSA 1978)
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increased funding for interpretative programs, professional staff, training, and materials. • The NPS will inspire a new generation of park visitors. • There will be outreach to upcoming generations. • There will be increased visitor appreciation and understanding of the resources of the park. • The park will offer multiple types of media for visitor experiences. • The NPS will create expanded websites for the public. • The Comprehensive Interpretive Plan will be fully implemented. • The park funding and staff will be able to keep up and efficiently maintain visitor facilities. • The park will have paid staff for interpretation. • The results of research projects by staff and public are synthesized (lay reports, etc.). • There will be adequate emergency and law enforcement services. • The park will continue to develop partnerships with cooperative association (e.g., WNPA) and develop and interpretive materials and publications; manage the bookstore. • The visitor center will be modernized and upgraded to a safe, modern visitor center.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully develop and implement Comprehensive Interpretive Plan. • Establish and continue partnerships and cooperative agreements with other organizations (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, NASA). • Establish partnerships with other parks to provide and share visitor services. • Require lay reports or public presentations on all research projects.
Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Interpretive Plan
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails Management Plan • Chaco-specific visitor study • Carrying Capacity Study • Comprehensive Interpretive Plan for tours and programs • ADA/ABA management and programs • Audio visual (AV) Plan (part of Comprehensive Interpretive Plan) • Future infrastructure needs and development
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaco-specific visitor use/values study

	7. Archeoastronomy and Dark Night Sky
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to view the seasonal patterns in the dark night sky including the stars, moon, and other celestial bodies – and the sun in the daytime sky. • Chacoan people constructed buildings, such as Casa Rinconada, and markers, such as the Sun Dagger on Fajada Butte, to align with celestial occurrences, which gives us a sense of the complexity and sophistication of the Chacoan culture.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dark night sky provides visitors with an opportunity to make astronomical observations and experience the same sky the Chacoans observed and incorporated into their landscape, buildings, and culture. • Chaco provides habitat for many wildlife species, such as amphibians, mammals, migrating birds, moths and other insects, and large cats, that depend on dark night skies for existence and ecological processes.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in light pollution impacts visitors' ability to see celestial bodies. • The Night Sky Program and archeoastronomy is primarily a volunteer program. • Increased light pollution affects plants and animals and their ecological relationships. <p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an interpretive opportunity to illustrate the problem of light and air pollution.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increase in light pollution from surrounding communities. • There is an increased interest in dark night sky as a value. • There is an increased interest in archeoastronomy among the public.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The astronomy community at large has an interest in the value of dark night sky. • The scientific archeoastronomy community has an interest in the connection of archeological resources to astronomical observations. • The International Dark-Sky Association is interested in dark night skies in parks and wilderness areas. • The Albuquerque Astronomical Society (TAAS) has an interest in the park as a venue for research and meeting topics.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Mexico House Bill 337: Outdoor Lighting Control Act (1997) • New Mexico Night Sky Protection Act (74-12-1 through 74-12-10; NMSA 1978) • NPS Management Policies, Section 4.10

Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park will promote and continue archaeoastronomy programs. • Programs will be moved from volunteers to paid staff operation. • There will be decreased light pollution through education to visitors and nearby communities on the importance of dark skies and ways to mitigate light pollution.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with other parks to increase education concerning night sky. • Establish outreach to surrounding communities concerning night sky values. • Seek funding for projects from NPS and other sources to make program sustainable.
Existing Planning Guidance	None
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Interpretive Plan • Inventory and monitoring vital signs.
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study effects of light pollution on park resources. • Encourage research to verify astronomical alignments with architecture and geographic features. • Conduct visitor study on interest in dark sky.

	8. Southwest Archeology
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body of knowledge and collections from Chaco Canyon that has resulted from the study of more than 120 years of investigation – examples range from stratigraphy to paleoenvironmental investigations to use of remote sensing on archeological sites. • The history of Southwest archeology and preservation is linked to Chaco Canyon through historical figures such as Richard Wetherill, Edgar Lee Hewett, A. E. Douglass, Gordon Vivian, and Jim Judge. • Chaco is the laboratory for developing and testing archeological and preservation methods and techniques. The history of the archeology in Chaco Canyon shaped and mirrors the development of American archeological method and theory and is still developing.
Other Important Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with University of New Mexico (see above). • The Chaco Project (NPS). • National Geographic Society/Smithsonian Institution. • Dendrochronology/tree ring laboratory.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaco Canyon is one of the cradles of Southwest archeology. • Pioneering exploration, study, and preservation conducted in Chaco Canyon helped shape the discipline and the legal foundations for historic preservation in the United States, and ongoing archeological research continues to advance the profession.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are often conflicts between the discipline of archeology and tribes regarding archeological investigations and techniques. • The future of analysis of artifacts (especially destructive analysis) is questionable. • The issue of physical anthropology regarding genetic research, tribal origins, cannibalism, and warfare is controversial. • There has been research at the park for which reports have not been written. <p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological developments could help with some issues; Digital Initiative; experimentation in digital documentation. • There is an opportunity to study long-term effects of preservation treatments on historic structures. • We can research and better understand the contributions of early explorers and archeologists in Southwest archeology.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research in Chaco reflects a growth in archeology specialties (e.g., lithics, ceramics, textiles, botanical/paleobotanical, geomorphology). • Current research continues to build on previous work.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the conflict between archeologists and tribes, more non-invasive techniques are being developed. • There are increasingly more Native American archeologists and tribal archeological programs.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The archeological discipline, scholars, historians, and preservationists have a vested interest in the unfolding story of Chaco Canyon and the region.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Curation of Archaeological Collections (36 CFR Part 79) • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CRF 1971 • Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995) • Museum Properties Act of 1955 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • National Park Service's Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28, 1998) • National Park Service's Museum Handbook • Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapters 5, 7, 8 • Cultural Properties Act (Sections 18-6 through 18-6-23, NMSA 1978) • The Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act of 1989 (Sections 18-8-1 through 18-8-8, NMSA 1978) • The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (NPOMA) (16 USC §§ 5901 et seq.)
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaco will continue to play a preeminent role in the evolution of developments in archeology. • New techniques and methods will continue to be developed and tested at Chaco. • The existing technology and methods now in use will be expanded and improved. • A new generation of archeologists and anthropologists will be encouraged and mentored. • New infrastructure will be developed to accommodate researchers.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop partnerships/relationships with academic institutions and others. • Continue to work with tribes. • Work with SHPO on preservation strategies.

Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Plan
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research procedures for permitting.
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research archives and map existing features that represent the historic landscape in downtown Chaco (Wetherill Trading Post, UNM field school structure).

	9. Natural Resources
Fundamental Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is the largest area closed to grazing in the New Mexico portion of the Colorado Plateau. As such it serves as an ecological reference site for plant community and soil recovery. Many of these recovered plant species were used by the Chacoans and continue to be used today. • Chaco Wash is one of the least impacted ephemeral riparian systems in the San Juan Basin. • Chacoans used natural hydrological processes and flows coupled with landscape manipulation to provide water for their uses.
Other Important Resource / Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on the newly established elk herd at Chaco Canyon is providing new information on the population dynamics and impacts of large wild ungulates in arid ecosystems. • Cryptogamic soils (microbiotic crusts) are important natural resources. • The role of prairie dog colonies is important to the ecosystem of the canyon. • The park harbors species of federal, state, and county management concern. • Unpolluted air is an important aspect of the biotic landscape. • Microclimates (seeps, piñon-juniper margins, etc.), and habitat edges contribute to greater biodiversity. • Wilderness values are preserved by limited visitor access to the backcountry. • Paleontological resources are present in and near Chaco Canyon.
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As one of the rare protected natural areas in the San Juan Basin, the park serves as a reference site for ecological and geomorphic processes and offers opportunities to conserve the region's biodiversity and monitor its environmental quality.
Concerns and Opportunities	<p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continued spread of invasive exotic plants and animals has associated ecological impacts on native plants and animals. • The natural resources program is endangered at Chaco, because of a possible loss of a core program and attrition of base funding. • There is diminished air quality and an increase in ground-level ozone. • There is fragmentation of habitat throughout the region because of development. <p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park presents opportunities to work with youth groups to manage natural systems restoration. • The park can continue collaboration with its monitoring network for the vital signs program. • There is an opportunity to manage natural and cultural resources

	in context with one another to make the best possible decisions in managing resources.
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality could decrease by 40% in the next 20 years due to energy development and operation, which would further impact the viewshed. • Soils and plant communities will continue to recover from past livestock grazing. • The park will continue to act as a harbor for species displaced by region-wide development. • Pioneering elk herd will continue to increase.
Stakeholder Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental groups (Audubon Society, Wilderness Society • [REDACTED] [BRAD PLEASE ADD] have an interest in keeping Chaco Canyon as undisturbed as possible. • The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation is interested in the pioneer elk herd. • The US Geological Survey is interested in studies of various resources within the park. • The Interagency Management Group has an interest in cooperative actions and sharing resources.
Relevant Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act • Endangered Species Act • Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality • Executive Order 12088: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards • Executive Order 13112: Invasive Species • Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds • Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act • Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) • Lacey Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Environmental Policy Act • National Invasive Species Act • Park System Resource Protection Act • Natural Resources Management Guideline, NPS 77 • The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (NPOMA) (16 USC §§ 5901 et seq.) • Executive Order 11988 – Floodplain Management
Desired Conditions (general law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive exotic species are controlled. • Native biodiversity will increase. • Seeps and riparian zones are properly functioning through natural processes. • The carrying capacity for ungulates (pronghorn, deer, elk) is defined. • Detached units are fenced and more of the actual boundary is

	<p>fenced and maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paleontological resource localities are defined and conditions and significance are noted. • All park inholdings (surface and subsurface) are acquired. • Suitable wilderness status is designated by Congress.
Strategy (management direction within law and guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Resource Management Plan. • Work with adjacent land users on management issues. • Continue vital signs monitoring. • Research specific management impacts. • Interpret natural resources data/archives for public.
Existing Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Management Plan • General Management Plan • Land Protection Plan • Back Country Management Plan (draft)
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail Management Plan • Elk Management Plan • Paleontological Resource Management Plan • GIS planning
Data and Analysis Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct all taxa biological inventory (ATBI). • Complete all baseline inventories (soils, vegetation, ecological modeling, etc.). • Monitor, evaluate, assess, study, and publish vital signs or indicators that represent overall health or condition of the park. • Expand herbarium. • Define ecological processes through modeling. • GIS spatial data (i.e., topographic maps at 1-foot contours) for park. • Define areas of critical habitat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Repeat post-grazing succession study.

APPENDIX A LEGISLATION

1907 Proclamation

PROCLAMATIONS

By THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

March 11, 1907.

WHEREAS, it is provided by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An act for the preservation of American Antiquities", "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic land marks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National Monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

And whereas, the extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins in San Juan and McKinley Counties, Territory of New Mexico, principally embraced within the Chaco Canyon and generally known as the Chaco Canyon ruins, situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States, are of extraordinary interest because of their number and their great size and because of the innumerable and valuable relics of a prehistoric people which they contain, and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby set aside as the Chaco Canyon National Monument, subject to any valid and existing rights, the prehistoric ruins and burial grounds situated in San Juan County, New Mexico, more particularly located and described as follows, to wit: Sections 7 and 8 and sections 16 to 29, inclusive, township 21 north, range 10; sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, sections 8 to 14 inclusive, and sections 17, 19, 20 and 30 in township 21 north, range 11; the south half of section 12 in township 20 north, range 8; the south east quarter of section 32 in township 21 north, range 12; the south east quarter of section 28 in township 17 north; range 12; the south east quarter of section 17 in township 17 north, range 10, all west of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all, unauthorized persons, not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any of the prehistoric ruins or remains hereby declared to be a National Monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said monument by this proclamation.

PROCLAMATIONS, 1907.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 11th day of March in the
year *of* our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven
[SEAL.] and the Independence of the United States the one
hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1826—Jan. 10, 1928—45 Stat. 2937]

WHEREAS, General Land Office supplemental plats showing retracements and resurveys in T. 20 N., R. 8 W., T. 21 N., R. 10 W., T. 21 N., R. 11 W., and T. 21 N., R. 12 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian, accepted March 29, 1923, covering the principal ruins in the Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico, as set aside by Presidential Proclamation dated March 11, 1907, (35 Stat., 2119), disclose that certain of the ruins intended to be included in and preserved by the Chaco Canyon National Monument do not fall within the present Monument boundaries as shown on said supplemental resurvey plats; and

WHEREAS, the public good would be promoted by extending the boundaries of said National Monument to include the ruins aforementioned.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10, T. 20 N., R. 8 W., all of Sec. 24, T. 21 N., R. 11 W., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 25, and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32, T. 21 N., R. 12 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian, are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and added to the Chaco Canyon National Monument, and that the boundaries of the Chaco Canyon National Monument in San Juan and McKinley Counties, State of New Mexico, are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any feature of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

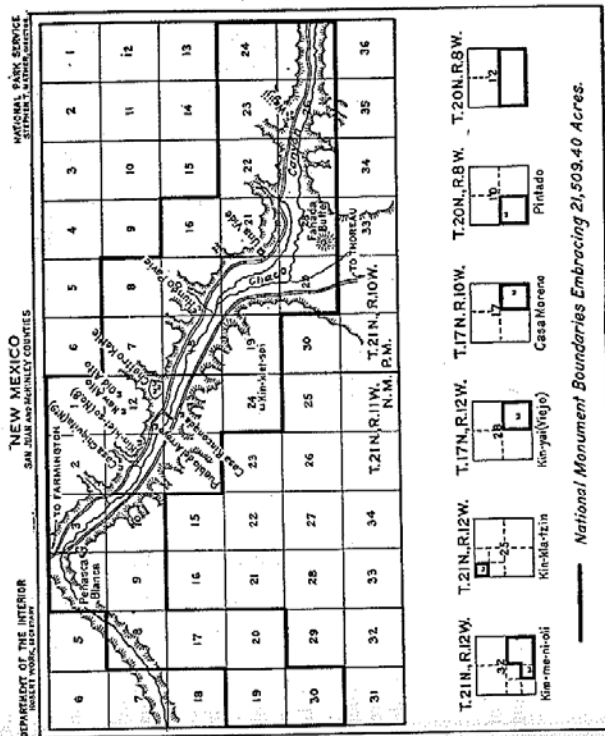
DONE at the City of Washington this tenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-second.

By the President:

FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

1928 Proclamation



CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

1980 Legislation

PUBLIC LAW 96-550-DEC. 19, 1980

94 STAT. 3227

TITLE V-CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

16 USC 410ii.

SEC. 501. (a) The Congress finds that

(1) archeological research in the San Juan Basin conducted over the past several years has greatly increased public knowledge of the scope of the prehistoric culture referred to as Chacoan Anasazi;

(2) the discoveries and the increased general interest in the Chaco phenomenon have come at a time when the San Juan Basin is experiencing extensive exploration and development for a wide variety of energy-related resources, including coal, uranium, oil, and natural gas;

(3) development of the San Juan Basin's important natural resources and the valid existing rights of private property owners will not be adversely affected by the preservation of the archeological integrity of the area; and

(4) in light of the national significance of the Chacoan sites and the urgent need to protect them, continued cooperation between Federal agencies and private corporations is necessary to provide for development in the San Juan Basin in a manner compatible with preservation and archeological research.

(b) It is the purpose of this title to recognize the unique archeological resources associated with the prehistoric Chacoan culture in the San Juan Basin; to provide for the preservation and interpretation of these resources; and to facilitate research activities associated with these resources.

Establishment.
16 USC 410ii-1.

SEC. 502.(a) There is hereby established in the State of New Mexico, the Chaco Culture National Historical Park comprising approximately thirty three thousand nine hundred and eighty nine acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Chaco Culture National Historical Park", numbered 310/80,032-A and dated August 1979. The Chaco Canyon National Monument is hereby abolished, as such, and any funds available for the purpose of the monument shall be

Abolishment.
16 USC 431 note.

available for the purpose of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

(b) Thirty three outlying sites generally depicted on a map entitled "Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites", numbered 310/80,033-A and dated August 1980, are hereby designated as "Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites". The thirty three archeological protection sites totaling approximately eight thousand seven hundred and seventy one acres are identified as follows:

Name:

Allentown	42
Andrews Ranch	640
Bee Burrow	40
Bisa' ani	131
Casa del Rio	40
Coolidge	15
Dalton Pass	10
Great Bend	19
Greenlee Ruin	60
Grey Hill Spring	23
Halfway House	40
Haystack	115
Hogback	371
Indian Creek	100
Jacques	40
Kin Nizhoni	726
Lake Valley	30
Las Ventanas	31
Morris 41	85
Muddy Water	1,210
Newcomb	44
Peach Springs	985
Pierre's Site	440
Raton Well	23
San Mateo	14
Sanostee	1,565
Section 8	40
Skunk Springs/Crumbled House	588
Standing Rock	321
Twin Angels	40
Toh-la-kai	10
Upper Kin Klizhin	60
Squaw Springs	870

List additions or deletions, submittal to Congress.
16 USC 410ii-2.
Supra.

Lands, waters, and interests, acquisition.
16 USC 410ii-3.

SEC. 503. The Secretary of the Interior shall continue to search for additional evidences of Chacoan sites and submit to Congress within two years of date of enactment of this Act and thereafter as needed, his recommendations for additions to, or deletions from, the list of archeological protection sites in section 502(b) of this title. Additions to or deletions from such list shall be made only by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 504. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park") and the archeological protection sites as identified in section 502 of this title by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Property owned by the State of New Mexico or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired by exchange or donation only. Property held in trust for the benefit of any Indian tribe or for the benefit of any individual member thereof may be acquired only with the consent of such owner or beneficial owner as the case may be.

(b) The respective tribal authorities are authorized to convey by exchange, purchase, or donation the beneficial interest in any lands designated by section 502 of this Act and held in trust by the United States for the respective tribes, to the Secretary, subject to such terms

and conditions as the tribal authority deems necessary, and which the Secretary deems are consistent with the purposes of this title.

(c)(1) The Secretary shall attempt to acquire private lands or interests therein by exchange prior to acquiring lands by any other method authorized pursuant to section 504 of this Act.

Private lands or interests, acquisition.

(2) The Secretary shall attempt to enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to section 505 of this Act with owners of private property for those archeological protection sites described in section 502(b) of this Act. The Secretary shall acquire fee title to any such private property only if it is necessary to prevent direct and material damage to, or destruction of, Chaco cultural resources and no cooperative agreement with the owner of the private property interest can be effected.

Private property owners, cooperative agreements.

(d)(1) For purposes of completing an exchange pursuant to subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall designate a pool of at least three times the private acreage described in subsections (a) and (b), comprised of Federal property interests of a similar resource character to property to be exchanged. Federal property shall, whenever possible, be designated in blocks of at least one section in size, but in no event shall the blocks designated be less than one-quarter of a section in size.

Federal property pool, designation.

(2) The Secretary may include within the pool any Federal property under his jurisdiction except units of the National Park System, National Forest System, or the National Wildlife Refuge System that are nominated by the owner of the private property to be exchanged. Exchanges shall be on the basis of equal value, and either party to the exchange may payor accept cash in order to equalize the value of the property exchange, except that if the parties agree to an exchange and the Secretary determines it is in the public interest, such exchange may be made for other than equal values.

(e) All Federal lands, waters, and interests therein excluded from the boundaries of Chaco Canyon National Monument by this title may be exchanged for non-Federal property to be acquired pursuant to this title. Any lands so excluded shall be managed by the Secretary under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Transfer of administration of such lands to the Bureau of Land Management shall not be considered a withdrawal as that term is defined in section 103(j) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Federal lands exchanged for non-Federal property.

SEC. 505. The Secretary shall seek to enter into cooperative agreements with the owners, including the beneficial owners, of the properties located in whole or in part within the park or the archeological protection sites. The purposes of such agreements shall be to protect, preserve, maintain, and administer the archeological resources and associated site regardless of whether title to the property or site is vested in the United States. Any such agreement shall contain provisions to assure that (1) the Secretary, or his representative, shall have a right of access at all reasonable times to appropriate portions of the property for the purpose of cultural resource protection and conducting research, and (2) no changes or alterations shall be permitted with respect to the cultural resources without the written consent of the Secretary. Nothing in this title shall be deemed to prevent the continuation of traditional Native American religious uses of properties which are the subject of cooperative agreements.

43 USC 1701 note.

43 USC 1702. 16 USC 410ii-4.

SEC. 506. (a) The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of this title and the provisions of law generally applicable to the administration of units of the National Park

Administration. 16 USC 410ii-5.

System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

43 use 1702.

(b) The Secretary shall protect, preserve, maintain, and administer the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, in a manner that will preserve the Chaco cultural resource and provide for its interpretation and research. Such sites shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this title and the provisions of law generally applicable to public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: *Provided, however*, That lands held in trust by the Secretary for an Indian tribe or any individual member thereof, or held in restricted fee status shall continue to be so managed or held by the Secretary.

(c) No activities shall be permitted upon the upper surface of the archeological protection sites which shall endanger their cultural values. For the purposes of this title, upper surface shall be considered to extend to a depth of twenty meters below ground level. Nothing in this title shall be deemed to prevent exploration and development of subsurface oil and gas, mineral, and coal resources from without the sites which does not infringe upon the upper surface of the sites.

(d) Nothing in this title shall be deemed to prevent the continuation of livestock grazing on properties which are the subject of cooperative agreements.

General
management plan,
transmittal to
congressional
committees.

16 USC 1a-7.

(e) Within three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, a general management plan for the identification, research, and protection of the park, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (12)(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970, to be developed by the Director, National Park Service, in consultation with the Directors, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Governor, State of New Mexico, and a joint management plan for the identification, research, and protection of the archeological protection sites, to be developed by the Director, National Park Service, in consultation and concurrence with the Directors, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Governor, State of New Mexico.

16 USC 410ii-6.

Plan, submittal
to congressional
committees.

SEC. 507. (a) Consistent with and in furtherance of the purposes of the Division of Cultural Research of the Southwest Cultural Resources Center, operated by the National Park Service, the Secretary shall continue such research and data gathering activities as may be appropriate to further the purposes of this title and knowledge of the Chaco culture. The Secretary shall submit in writing within six months of the effective date of this section, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, a plan for the continued operational program of the Division. The Secretary is authorized and encouraged to establish a committee composed of professional archeologists and others with related professional expertise including the designee of the Governor of the State of New Mexico to advise the Secretary in matters related to the surveying, excavation, curation, interpretation, protection, and management of the cultural resources of the historical park and archeological protection sites.

Computer-
generated data
base,
development.

(b) The Secretary shall, through the Division of Cultural Research of the Southwest Cultural Resources Center of the National Park Service, be responsible for the development of a computer-generated

data base of the San Juan Basin, and make such information available to Federal and private groups when to do so will assist such groups in the preservation, management, and development of the resources of the basin.

(c) The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking with respect to the lands and waters in the archeological protection sites, and the head of any Federal agency having authority to license or permit any undertaking with respect to such lands and waters, shall prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on such undertaking, or prior to the issuance of any license or permit, as the case may be, afford the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment in writing with regard to such undertaking and its effect upon such sites, and shall give due consideration to any comments made by the Secretary and to the effect of such undertaking on the purposes for which such sites are established.

SEC. 508. Effective October 1, 1981, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title but not to exceed \$11,000,000 for acquisition and \$500,000 for development.

Appropriation
authorization.
16 use 410ii-7.

1995 Legislation

<DOC>
[DOCID: f:publ11.104]

CHACOAN OUTLIERS PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

[[Page 109 STAT. 158]J

Public Law 104-11
104th Congress

An Act

To amend title V of Public Law 96-550, designating the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes. «NOTE: May 18, 1995 - [H.R. 517]»

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America «NOTE: Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995. Arizona. New Mexico.» in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. «NOTE: 16 USC 410ii note.»

This Act may be cited as the "Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 501(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii(b)) is amended by striking "San Juan Basin; and inserting in lieu thereof, "San Juan Basin and surrounding areas;".

SEC. 3. ADDITIONS TO CHACO CULTURE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITES.

Subsection 502(b) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-1(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) (1) Thirty-nine outlying sites as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites', numbered 310/80,033-B and dated September 1991, are hereby designated as 'Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites'. The thirty-nine archeological protection sites totaling approximately 14,372 acres identified as follows:

Name:	Acres
Allentown.....	380
Andrews Ranch.....	950
Bee Burrow.....	480
Bisa'ani.....	131
Casa del Rio.....	40
Casamero.....	160
Chimney Rock.....	3,160
Coolidge.....	450
Dalton Pass.....	135
Dittert.....	480
Great Bend.....	26
Greenlee Ruin.....	60
Grey Hill Spring.....	23
Guadalupe.....	115
Halfway House.....	40

Haystack.....	565
Hogback.....	453
Indian Creek.....	100
Jaquez.....	66
Kin Nizhoni.....	726
Lake Valley.....	30
Manuelito-Atsee Nitsaa.....	60
Manuelito-Kin Hochoi.....	116
Morris 41.....	85
Muddy Water.....	1,090
Navajo Spring's.....	260
Newcomb.....	50
Peach Springs.....	1,046
Pierre's Site.....	440
Raton Well.....	23
Salmon Ruin.....	5
San Mateo.....	61
Sanostee.....	1,565
Section 8.....	10
Skunk Springs/Crumbled House.....	533
Standing Rock	348
Toh-Ia-kai.....	10
Twin Angeles.....	40
Upper Kin Klizhin.....	60.

" (2) The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the office of the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs located in Window Rock, Arizona, and the offices of the Arizona and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers. "

SEC. 4. ACQUISITIONS.

Section 504(c) (2) of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-3(c)(2) is amended to read as follows:

" (2) The Secretary shall seek to use a combination of land acquisition authority under this section and cooperative agreements (pursuant to section 505) to accomplish the purposes of archeological resource protection at those sites described in section 502(b) that remain in private ownership."

SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO THE NAVAJO NATION. «NOTE: Contracts. Grants.»

Section 506 of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-5) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

" (f) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall assist the Navajo Nation in the protection and management of those Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites located on land under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (Public Law 93-638), as amended, to assist the Navajo Nation in site planning, resource protection, interpretation, resource management actions,

and such other purposes as may be identified in such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. This cooperative assistance shall include assistance with the development of a Navajo facility to serve those who seek to appreciate the Chacoan Outlier Sites. ".

Approved May 18, 1995.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY--H.R. 517 (S. 226) (S. 719):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104-56 (Comm. on Resources). .

SENATE REPORTS: No. 104-19 accompanying S. 226 and 104-49 accompanying S. 719 (both from Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources). CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 141 (1995):

Mar. 14, considered and passed House.

Apr. 27, considered and passed Senate.

<all>